

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1789.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,
[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints
to Farmers.---Directions published by the Humane So-
ciety, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from
drowning---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water,
or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the
dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fer-
menting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Cases of Suffoca-
tion, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal
Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the
excessive Heat of the Sun---to prevent the Effects of excessive
Cold---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty
nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Ob-
servations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An in-
fallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone
or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our
numerous Readers.---An A&Z for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares
and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral
and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Tem-
perance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President,
Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of
the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.---The Decline
of Autumn.---The Seasons.---Yearly Meetings of the Peo-
ple called Quakers.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per
Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of
Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---
Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in
Georgia.---Cross Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Just printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street,
POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the second after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the rising, setting, places, and eclipses of
the Sun and Moon; the phases, node, age, latitude, and
southing of the Moon; the places and aspects of the Planets (in-
cluding Georgium Sidus, lately discovered by Herschell) with the
rising, setting, and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and
fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time,
and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year;
the increase, decrease, and length of days; with the judgment
of weather, festivals, &c.

Also An hymn on the seasons, by James Thomson.---Com-
munion with past hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the
sixth Psalm, by Joseph Addison.---A description of the reap-
ers, by James Thomson.---The contrast.---Verses on ingratitude,
by William Shakespeare.---Thoughts on human life.---A singu-
lar instance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable instance of
generosity in an Indian.---Rule for servants, &c.---Advice to the
American farmer, on destroying those insects which infest apple
orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raising of sheep---
on the preservation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on
procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of stacks of ma-
nure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---
on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A
scale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon,
&c.---A cure for the whooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for
destroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropsy, by Jonathan
Zane.---A list of the births and deaths in the various religious
societies in the city of Philadelphia, from the first of September
1788, to the first of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of
the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of
law.---A new table of remarkable years and events.---A table of
the bearing and distance of various cities from Philadelphia, with
the length of their longest day.---A table of the revolutions,
magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-
water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---
An account of the coin of the United States of America, with
a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables shewing
the value of crowns and dollars, with an easy method of reduc-
ing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table
shewing the amount of wages or expences in the course of a year,
from one penny to 20 shillings per day.---Tables of interest at six
and seven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of sundry
coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of
America.---A scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts.---
With an accurate account of roads, post towns, &c.

The Astronomical Calculations by William Waring.

Also to be Sold by the Printers hereof. *ewwf.*

A ROBBERY committed at the

A house of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgo-
mery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d instant,
and the following articles taken, a silver watch with a china face,
maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds
in money, two silk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other
light perian, two furout coats of an olive colour, with mohair
buttons, one jean coat and vest, two pair of Queens cord breech-
es, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a striped
Bengal vest, three pair of light grey worsted stockings, 6 pair of
carved shoe and knee-buckles, six small silver tea-spoons, marked
R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine shirt
patterns, nine yards of full lined lincsey, marked R. I. in large cy-
pher letters, three pair of mens shoes, two pair of boots, one
large, three hats, one small, bound with velvet, with a number
of other articles; likewise a large bay horse, a natural trotter,
with his mane hanging the near side, a star, snip and one white
hind foot, a new saddle, with a red and white striped cloth, faced
with red, a curb bridle. Whoever secures said robbers, so that
they may be brought to justice, and the goods recovered, shall
receive Forty Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789.

ROBERT IREDELL.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-street, and RICE, & Co. Market-street,
(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

**The Poetical Works of
PETER PINDAR, Esq;**

A distant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are prefixed, *Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Author.*

AFTER the rapid sale, and universal approbation, which
the productions of this humorous and satiric author have
obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland,
it would be needless to trouble the public with any new encomi-
ums on his writings; especially as there are few readers on the
continent, who have not, with pleasure, perused some of his
smaller pieces, which, as soon as published in any one American
paper, have been immediately re-printed in almost all the other
news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the print-
ers to gratify the curiosity of their subscribers, with extracts from
this celebrated satirist. The whole of his works are now offered
to the public, for less than one quarter of the London price;
in fact for little more than was paid for one single piece, not
amounting to one sixth part of the present volume, viz. the Lou-
isad, that much admired poem, in which our author
"Sings, sublime the MONARCH and the LOUSE." 6 w

THE public are hereby informed

that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in
Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and
New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclu-
sive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, ma-
chines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also
petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the
House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said ma-
chines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and
vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Con-
gress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing
to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works
and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near
the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's
improvement of Dr. Baker's mill, (one of the machines included
in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that
the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double
to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still
greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low
heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction
of mills, both by their works being originally much more sim-
ple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be
kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more
durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still re-
quire much less water than the improvement of Dr. Baker's
mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any
other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will
apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that re-
quire an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York,
who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using
the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts
of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who
are duly authorized to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and
some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared,
if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Jo-
seph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate
the size of the said machinery for every given head of water:
And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these ma-
chines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of
for a much less premium to such persons as may make application
before the first day of January next, than to those who may ap-
ply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more
general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance,
either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conve-
niently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful me-
chanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES.

ew3M

September 30, 1789.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed,
will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants
Coffee-house in Second-street, near Walnut-street, on Saturday,
the 10th day of October next, at six o'clock in the evening, the
following lots of ground, and yearly rent charges, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge of £2 20, issuing and payable
out of a lot or piece of ground situate on the corner of Brown
and Third-streets continued in the Northern Liberties of the city
of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on third Third-street a-
foresaid 20 feet, and in length on Brown-street 80 feet; bounded
on the north by ground of Valentine Ulrick, on the east by
ground of Jacob Bishopberger, on the south by Brown-street, and
on the west by Third-street aforesaid; in the tenure of Anthony
Lucker.

No. 2. Also a yearly rent charge of £3 5, issuing and payable
out of five lots of ground, to wit: Three of them lying contig-
uous to and adjoining each other, and adjoining the last described
lot to the north, situate on Third-street aforesaid; containing in
front on said street 45 feet (that is to say 15 feet each lot) and in
length or depth 80 feet; bounded on the north by Michael Sti-
ver's messuage and lot, on the east by Jacob Bishopberger's lot, on
the south by the above described lot, and on the west by Third-
street aforesaid; the other of the two lots, lying contiguous to,
and adjoining each other, situate on the north side of Brown-
street, and between Second and Third-streets from the river De-
laware, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid; containing in front
on Brown-street 40 feet (that is to say 20 feet each lot) and in
length or depth about 100 feet; bounded on the west by ground
of George Haynes, on the north by Michael Stiver's lot, on the
east by St. John's street continued, and on the south by Brown-
street aforesaid; in the tenure of Valentine Ulrick.

No. 3. Also one other yearly rent charge of £2, issuing and
payable out of a lot of land, on the east side of Third-street
aforesaid; containing in front on said street 20 feet, and in length
or depth 80 feet; bounded on the north and south by -----, on
the east by Jacob Bishopberger's ground, and on the west by
Third-street aforesaid; in tenure of Michael Stiver.

No. 4. Also one other annuity or yearly rent charge of £5 10s
issuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, situate on the
north side of Brown-street aforesaid, and between Second and
Third-streets; containing in breadth on said Brown-street 70 feet,
and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the west by the
back ends of Third-street lots before described, on the north by a
lot of Michael Stivers, on the east by George Hayne's lot, and on
the south by Brown-street aforesaid; in the tenure of Jacob Bi-
shopberger.

No. 5. One other yearly rent charge of £8 16, issuing and
payable out of a lot of ground, situate on the corner of Second-
street and Poplar lane; containing in front on said Second-street
about 20 feet, and in length on Poplar lane, extending to St.
John's street, about 209 feet and six inches; bounded on the
south by Hannah Nevill's messuage and lot, on the west by St.
John's street, on the north by Poplar lane, and on the east by
Second-street; in the tenure of the heirs of Baltus Smith.

No. 4. Also four lots or pieces of ground, situate on the east
side of Budd street, and between Coats street and Brown street;
each lot containing in front on Budd street 20 feet, and in length
or depth east and west about 180 feet; bounded on the north by
Hannah Dutton's ground, on the east by other ground of William
Coats and ground of Jacob Fidler, on the south by ground of Le-
vy Budd, and on the west by Budd street aforesaid.

No. 5. Also three other lots or pieces of ground, situate on the
west side of Second-street continued in the Northern Liberties
aforesaid; each lot containing in front on Second-street 20 feet,
and in length or depth to St. John's street 209 feet and 6 inches,
or thereabouts; bounded on the south by Anthony Hockey's mes-
suage and lot, on the west by St. John's street, on the north
by Daniel Miller's ground, and on the east by Second street
aforesaid.

No. 6. Also a lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of
Front-street continued in the Northern Liberties aforesaid; con-
taining in front on said Front-street 24 feet, and in length or dep h
200 feet, bounded on the south by Samuel Davis's ground, on the
west by other ground of William Coats, on the north by Jacob
Fidler's ground, and on the east by Front-street aforesaid.

No. 7. Also three lots or pieces of ground, situate on the west
side of St. John's and between Coats and Brown streets, in the
Northern Liberties aforesaid; each lot containing in front on St.
John's street about 16 feet and 8 inches, and in length or depth
to an eighteen feet wide alley leading out of Coats's street north-
ward 98 feet, bounded southward by the back ends of four lots
on Coats's street, on the west by the before mentioned 18 feet
wide alley, on the north by ground belonging to the ----- church,
and eastward by St. John's street aforesaid.

No. 8. Also one other lot or piece of ground, situate on the
corner of Third and Brown streets, containing in front on said
Third street 91 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth on
Brown street 215 feet and ten inches, to Charlotte street; bounded
on the south by said Brown street, on the west by Charlotte street,
on the north by ground belonging to the heirs of ----- Young,
and on the east by Third street aforesaid.

No. 9. Also four acres and 27 perches, lying and being on
Cohockink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, extend-
ing south 21 degrees and a quarter west 22 perches to a post;
thence south 53 degrees and a half east 34 perches and two tenths
of a perch to a post; thence north 67 degrees and a half west
18 perches to a post in Cohockink creek; thence up the
same on the several courses thereof to the place of beginning.

No. 10. Also two other lots or pieces of ground, situate on the
east side of Second-street, continued in the Northern Liberties
aforesaid, containing in front on Second-street 40 feet (that is to
say, 20 feet each lot) and in length or depth east and west 300
feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the south by John Phillips'
ground, on the west by Second-street, and on the east and north
by -----

No. 11. Also four other lots or pieces of ground, situate on the
corner of Coats and Third streets, in the Northern Liberties
aforesaid, containing in front on said Third street 78 feet, and on
the back ends of said lots 94 feet (that is to say, 19 feet six inches
each lot) on Third street, and the corner lot on Coats and Third
street, on the back end, 35 feet six inches, and the other three,
on the back ends 19 feet and six inches, and in length or depth
to an alley 18 feet wide, leading out of Coats's street northward,
before mentioned (the corner lot before mentioned) 115 feet and
six inches on said Coats street, and the other three 115 feet;
bounded on the north by ground of John Brown, and Boyer Brookes;
on the east by the before mentioned 18 feet wide alley, leading
out of Coats street; on the south by Coats street, and on the west
by Third street aforesaid.

No. 12. Also three other lots or pieces of ground, situate on the
north side of Brown street, and between Third and Fourth streets
continued in the Northern Liberties aforesaid; containing in front
on said Brown street 20 feet each lot, and in length or depth 115
feet; bounded ----- Taken in execution, and
to be sold as the property of William Coats, Esq; by
JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

N. B. Any persons desirous of being informed of the title or
other circumstances relating to the above state, are requested to
apply to Samuel Garrigue, Notary-Public, (Attorney in fact to
William Coats, Esq;) at his Office, the corner of Front and Cal-
lowhill-streets, where they may have full information; a plan of
the whole being deposited with him, also at the place of sale.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be
exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-
house in Second-street, on Saturday, the 10th day of October
next, at six o'clock in the evening, a messuage or tenement and
lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Chestnut-street,
between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, in the
city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 13 by 20 feet. This
has been an old accustomed beer-house, known by the name of
the Grand Turk; with a convenient kitchen, and a large com-
modious vault running into Chestnut-street; subject to a ground
rent of 40s. and 3d. per annum. Taken in execution as late the
property of Margaret Trotter, and to be sold by
JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who understands the
Milling Business, in all its Branches, and can be well
recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to
ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789.

5

H A M B U R G, July 31.
ON the 29th the Russian and Swedish fleets came to an engagement, not far from Gothland and Bornholm; the weather was extremely calm, and they fought till nine o'clock in the evening, when a terrible flame was seen, as if the two fleets were on fire. We have not learnt which side obtained the advantage.

P A R I S, August 6.
One of the most important Articles of this Post, so replete with glorious events, is the *Restoration of Government*, in the choice the KING has just made of a *Patriotic Administration*. The following is HIS MAJESTY'S Letter to the *National Assembly* on the occasion:—

"I send you this Note, Mr. President, which you will please to communicate to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY."
(Signed) LOUIS.

"It is my intention, Gentlemen, to act in conformity to the confidential sentiments which ought to reign between us, by communicating to you directly the manner in which I have just completed my administration. I name the ARCHBISHOP of Bourdeaux, Keeper of the Seals; the ARCHBISHOP of Vienne will have the Ecclesiastical Department; M. DE LA TOUR DU PIN is Minister of War; and the MARECHAL DE BEAUEVAU, a Member of the Council.

"The choice I make from among the Members of your Assembly, testifies to you how desirous I am of maintaining with you the most perfect confidence, and the most constant harmony."
The MINISTRY of FRANCE consists at present of the following Members:—

Mr. NECKAR, Minister of Finances;
The COMTE DE MONTMORIN, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
The COMTE DE ST. PRIEST, Minister of Paris or the Home Department;
ARCHBISHOP of Bourdeaux, Keeper of the Seals;
ARCHBISHOP of Vienne, the Ecclesiastical Department;
The COMTE DE LA TOUR DU PIN, Minister of War;
MARECHAL DE BEAUEVAU, First Privy Counsellor of His Majesty;

The Marine Department is still vacant.
The COMTE DE LA LUZERNE withdraws from Public Affairs. COMTE D'ESTAING will probably be the Man.

The communication of this happy intelligence was received with the warmest applauses by the Assembly, and has diffused universal joy through Paris.

The new *Constitutional Guard of Paris*, as formed by the Marquis de la FAYETTE and the Delegates from the 60 Districts, is to consist of 31,058 effective men, besides cavalry and artillery, under the denomination of the *National Parisian Guards*; one fifth to be a standing body in pay, and chosen from each district, that is to say, out of five companies furnished by each district, of 100 men each, one is to be paid, and in constant service; subject however to a reduction, if found unnecessary; the regulation observing, that it is impossible to know at present the number necessary for this active service, at a moment when Paris is freed from the monstrous system of a Police founded on espionage. This Militia to be formed of house-keepers or children of house-keepers, from the age of 20 to 50; all citizens, workmen, and servants, not house-keepers, to be exempt. The expence amounts to 3,192,738 livres, about 150,000l. sterling, and the funds to pay this are as follow:

	<i>Livres.</i>
By the suppression of the <i>Guets</i> , or Horse Guards,	990,000
By suppression of the place of Governor of Paris,	60,000
By suppression of the Government of the <i>Bastille</i> ,	104,000
Suppression of the French Guards,	1,266,912
Ancient Paris Militia,	102,000
One half of the expence of the POLICE, (valued at)	800,000
Horrible <i>distru!</i> MONEY ARISING FROM THE VIOLATION OF THE SECRECY OF LETTERS!	460,000
Total,	3,722,922
Annual expence of the National Guard,	3,192,738
Remains,	530,184
To this must be added one half of the sum annually given to the POLICE for the destruction of vagabonds and beggary,	572,000
Remains net for the Cavalry and Artillery	1,102,184

The Cavalry will consist of 800 men.
Thus will a *National Guard* be constituted without costing a shilling to the inhabitants, and erected on the ruin of an infamous system of despotism, slavery and inquisition. *Plaudite, Angli.*

The *National Assembly* have issued a Declaration, enjoining the payments of all Taxes, Duties, and pecuniary charges in the ancient form, until the *Feudal System* and all the fiscal and local abuses shall have been abolished by the Assembly, and a new order of things established.

Great Ravages are committing in *Normandy*, *Franch Comté*, and many of the Provinces; the country seats of the Nobles are every where attacked, all their records destroyed, &c. &c. &c.

The grand question respecting the necessity of a DECLARATION of RIGHTS to precede the New Constitution has passed in the affirmative by a very great majority; the last amendment offered, to accompany it with a DECLARATION of the DUTIES of the CITIZEN, was rejected by 570 against 453.

Expressions are wanting to point out to you the rapture of the happy people of this country, at so rapid, so glorious a succession of events as have taken place within these three days, and crowned all their noble efforts:—

A NEW ADMINISTRATION taken from the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, with the Declaration of these Ministers, that they are devoted to its orders:

A DECLARATION of the RIGHTS of MAN to be prefixed to the NEW CONSTITUTION: And

The EVER-MEMORABLE DECISION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, of Tuesday night the 4th of August, which gives complete Freedom to this Country.

On Tuesday evening, the *Viscomte de NOAILLES* rose in the *National Assembly*, and in a glowing speech said, now was the time for the Assembly to prove their genuine Patriotism to the People, by shewing themselves their affectionate and disinterested Representatives, devoid of every motive but the common good; and, by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the sacrifice of every abusive right and privilege whatsoever, incidental to all the Orders, Provinces, Cities, and Communities, raise the French name to a height unparalleled in history, and consecrate their memory as worthy of representing the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtues of so great and generous a people. No sooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the *Seigniorial Rights*, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy rose, as it were by one common impulse, to express their warmest approbation; and the most sublime struggle took place for several hours, of who should be the foremost in pointing out some fresh offering to Liberty. The Deputies of the Provinces, such as *Franch Comté*, *Burgundy*, *Brittany*, *Dauphine*, *Artois*, &c. &c. and of the cities under similar circumstances of possessing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burst of Freedom; and after an enthusiastic conversation, not debate, which lasted from seven o'clock till three in the morning of yesterday, the following ARTICLES were unanimously agreed on:—I have only time to send you the Heads of them.

ARTICLE I.—Equality of taxes, to commence from the present moment.

ART. II.—The renunciation of all Privileges for Orders, Cities, Provinces, and Individuals; a general uniformity to take place through the whole kingdom.

ART. III.—The redemption of all feudal rights.

ART. IV.—Suppression of mortmain and personal servitude.

ART. V.—The produce of the redemption of the Estates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of Parish Priests.

ART. VI.—The abolition of the Game Laws and *Capitaineries*.

ART. VII.—The abolition of *Seigniorial Jurisdictions*.

ART. VIII.—The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. IX.—Justice to be rendered gratuitously to the people.

ART. X.—The abolition of privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and serious grievance to the French Peasant.)

ART. XI.—The redemption of *tithes* and field rents.

ART. XII.—It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the same nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. XIII.—The abolition of the Fees of Parish Priests, for births, marriages or deaths, except in the cities.

ART. XIV.—A speedy augmentation of the benefits of Parish Priests.

ART. XV.—The suppression of the *droits d'annates* or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to £ 357,133 sterling.

ART. XVI.—The admission of all ranks of Citizens to CIVIL and MILITARY employments.

ART. XVII.—The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the Parish Priests to the Bishops in certain provinces.

ART. XVIII.—The suppression of Corporations and Wardenships.

ART. XIX.—The suppression of the PLURALITY of LIVINGS.

ART. XX.—A Medal to be struck to consecrate this Memorable Day, expressive of the Abolition of all Privileges, and of the complete union of all the Provinces and all the Citizens.

ART. XXI.—*Te Deum* to be sung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. XXII.—LOUIS XVI. proclaimed the Restorer of the Public Liberty.

These RESOLUTIONS to be printed, and immediately circulated through the Kingdom.

There are several other ARTICLES; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; ALL ARTIZANS to be EXEMPT FROM TAXES, who employ no journeyman; all suits for seigniorial and royal rights, now pending in the Courts, to be suspended till the Constitution is completed, &c. &c.

August 7. Yesterday a large decked boat was stopped upon the river, loaded with gunpowder and small shot; the Captain produced a passport, signed by the Marquis de la Fayette, and counter-signed by the Marquis de la Salle. The populace, inferring there was some plot against their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis de la Fayette for an explanation, and loudly demanded his head:—The Marquis pacified the incensed multitude, by signing his name several times before them, and making them remark, that it bore no resemblance with that upon the passport, and that it was a snare designedly laid to avert from him the affections of the people. The populace thinking then it must be the Marquis de la Salle, went to his house, broke it open, searched all his papers, and put a seal upon all his effects. He, luckily, was not within:—While they were gone there M. le Fayette assembled some militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains a mystery.

L O N D O N, August 7--8.

It is confidently reported, and we believe with some foundation, that the Emperor is endeavouring to negotiate an Armistice with the Turks:—This is at the intercession of the Court of France, which has applied to the Emperor (brother to the Queen) for assistance under the present state of affairs.

What would the imperious tyrant Louis XIV. say, could he revive, and behold his proud palace of Versailles guarded by simple citizens in plain coats? Such is the present state of the successor of this immortal man. On Thursday last the four companies of French Guards, who have done the King's duty at Versailles during the Revolution, seeing the Versailles Militia well established, determined to march off the next day in a body, with their arms and baggage; which they accordingly effected in regular order, and repaired to join their brethren in the capital.

No sooner had the French Guards marched off, than the town Militia took possession of the gates of the palace and the barracks.

The King, informed of this, instantly wrote a letter to the Prince de Poix, Captain of his Private Guard, who had put himself at the head likewise of the Versailles Militia some days before, desiring to have the Invalids at least stationed at the Iron Gates, leaving it to his judgment, whether he would think it proper to mix with them a certain number of the Town guards.

This letter was immediately printed, and stuck up in Versailles; but was presently torn down by the young people of the town, who are determined that none but themselves shall mount guard upon the King.

When Mr. Neckar was made acquainted with the last resolutions of the Electors of Paris, and that the National Assembly was likewise against a general amnesty, he exclaimed, "I am very sensibly concerned at this resolution; my happiness has been indeed but of short duration."

Notwithstanding the assurances given to Count de Montmorin and the National Assembly, by the Duke of Dorset, that the English Squadron fitted out at Portsmouth, and which we understand is actually at sea, had no object in view, in any ways hostile to France, it is generally apprehended there, that this Squadron is destined either to co-operate with the aristocratic party in that kingdom at large, or with the disaffected Noblesse and Clergy of Brittany in particular.

In a dark dungeon in the *Bastille*, a dead body in chains has been found, in a narrow close cupboard, dried like an Egyptian Mummy; a sad victim to the Ministerial despotism of former times.

Notwithstanding the assertion in some of the prints, that the famous edifice of the *Bastille* was levelled to the ground, our last letters state, that 500 workmen are constantly employed on its demolition, and that it will require several weeks more to level it with the ground.

This fortress is in many places so solid, that the walls and arches are obliged to be blown up with gunpowder. As the demolition of this place was at first entirely in the hands of the mob, many of the archives and other interesting papers have been pillaged or destroyed. A manuscript has been saved, which includes all the names of the unfortunate persons confined from the year 1720 to 1761, as also the crimes for which they were imprisoned. It is hoped it will be printed.

Many other interesting papers have been likewise preserved;—among others, the verbal process of Voltaire, when he was confined there; the other of the famous Law's imprisonment; the process against M. de Lally; the interrogatories of Madame de la Motte, which were sold for 1000 livres to a bookseller.

Extra of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, British Consul at Elsinore, dated August 1, 1789.

"The Swedish and Russian fleets had a very severe engagement off Oland, the 26th ultimo; and by all accounts the Russians made a running fight of it. Eight of the Swedish ships sailing badly, could not get into the line, which they say the Swedes broke for the Russians, and yet two of the Swedes are reported to have been dismasted by the enemy:—It lasted from one

o'clock P. M. until eight at night, but no accounts are received how it ended. The Russian Squadron quitted Kioeg Bay the 30th, and went in quest of their consorts in the battle, so that a fresh one is daily expected between the two fleets. The Danish fleet ran up the Baltic from Kioeg Bay yesterday, but nobody doubts their neutrality still."

The revolution in the French government is an object of such magnitude, that every other political subject is lost in the consideration of it.

We confess ourselves to be rather singular in opinion respecting the final event of these commotions. The popular party are so strong and closely combined, that no power we yet know of can resist it:—But a question arises out of this;—how long will this phrenzy last? or moderate people, who on all occasions hold government as a necessary and sacred object, quietly submit to be governed by a mob? At present, neither King nor minister can accomplish any one object, however necessary in their opinion, if it is contrary to the popular cry.

The strongest influence we have of this, is the refusal of the general districts of Paris to consent to the acts of their electors, even after they were solemnly ratified, and made at the instance of the minister, whom the country looked up to as its Saviour. Had this act been almost any other than what it was, it might have been passed over without comment; but when it was to be an act of forgiveness, the restorer of harmony, and had immediately one man only for its object, the Baron de Besenval, what must we think of the persecuting spirit of the people who now rule the nation? What property is secure under the tyranny of such men, whose minds are bent on bloodshed? It was not Mr. Neckar's entreaty alone to proclaim a General Amnesty, but he was joined by some of the first men in the nation, even the men who were the choice of the people. M. Bailly, the Mayor, the Marquis de la Fayette, their military leader, and M. de Lally Tolendal, an experienced statesman.

It is unnatural to suppose, that a government can long exist under this dreadful influence; if the people before lived in submission, it was only under one man's pleasure; whereas now they will be the slaves of thousands. Neither can it be supposed that the noblemen who were proscribed, and their numerous relatives and adherents left behind, consisting of the chief Magistrate, the Queen, and the heads of the Court party, will submit to be exiled, for it is tantamount to it, as long as there is any risk in their return:—It is idle to believe it, and we must therefore conclude, that till some act of Amnesty takes place, the government cannot be settled, or the revolution complete.

Besides the powerful interests of these persons, the two neighbouring kingdoms are strongly interested to check the spirit of the people. A war may at all times overthrow this structure, should it be raised. The violence of the people may and probably will be another aid; and for our parts, we shall not be surprised to hear the National Assembly call on those troops to protect them, whom they have hitherto looked on with such an eye of jealousy. Let the popular party be wife and moderate, and they have every thing to hope; but the moment they forsake this rule of conduct, which is the only one that can ever long subsist, the moderate part of mankind will grow weary, and relax into their former opinions.

August 10--11. By the late act of Parliament there is a prohibition of any corn being exported for three months, by which time a judgment may be formed of the real state of the harvest.

Notwithstanding all the apprehensions entertained for the approaching harvest, intelligent persons, who have visited our corn countries, declare, not only from their own observation, but thro' repeated enquiries made from farmers, and others, that the crops in general are likely to turn out to a very good account.

All advices from Vienna agree, that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the Imperial Cabinet, and a speedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is spreading fast in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joseph to look at home.

The Mayor of St. Denis, having displeased the people on the subject of bread, was threatened with being put to death, and escaped into the church steeple; but being discovered, was hanged and decapitated.

Accounts from Breff, transmitted to the National Assembly, mention, that the inhabitants, uniting with the military and admiralty, guard that valuable dock and harbour with the utmost vigilance; not from apprehension of their friends, the generous English, but to prevent any black act of treachery on the part of their wicked and implacable internal enemies.

Accounts from Holland, received this week, mention the price of wheat to decline 120 gold guilders per last, in one market day, nearly equal to 15s. per comb (four bushels) English:—This is said to be owing to the orders for wheat ceasing entirely.

August 12--13. Yesterday the Duke of Dorset arrived at his seat at Knowle, in Kent, where he dined, and in the afternoon came to Earl Thanet's house, in Grosvenor-square.

It is said the Duke of Dorset will return no more to Paris, in the character of Ambassador, but is to succeed the Marquis of Buckingham as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: Lord Cathcart is spoken of as his Grace's successor to France.

The late session of Parliament may be reckoned among the most remarkable in the English history, not barely on account of its length, but for the business agitated in it:—As several Parliaments have been distinguished by particular epithets, the present may be called the *Regency Parliament*, a phrase the most appropriate to it, for though that great officer was not appointed, the constitutional law on the subject has been settled and recognized, in a manner that precludes any future discussion, should a similar situation ever arise in the annals of this kingdom.

Fresh News from P A R I S.

The National Assembly, on the eighth instant---agreed, in consequence of a request made by Mr. Neckar, to grant, immediately, a loan of THIRTY MILLIONS of LIVRES. They were to meet the next day to settle the sum:—The debates were very long and interesting.

While the National Assembly of France is engaged in tedious discussions of abstract propositions, which, with the loss of infinitely less time, might have been referred to committees, the people, or the mob, for the names appear to be confounded, and to mean one and the same sort of persons, are completely overturning what little semblance of government has been left in the kingdom. To mark their levelling principles, and their impatience of law, it is chiefly against magistrates and persons of rank and fortune that they direct their fury.

All the letters from the country are filled with accounts of the most shocking acts of barbarity committed on persons of this description.

The Marquis de Murat has been beheaded by the mob; and his servants were put to death at the same time, for having presumed to shew some attachment to their master in his distress, and endeavouring to save him from their fury.

The name of the noble Duke de Cossé has swelled the list of victims sacrificed by popular frenzy. He was discovered at Duretal, near La Fleche, in Anjou, and his high rank, instead of procuring him high respect, was the principal cause of his ruin. The only favor for which he was indebted to his rank was, that he was not hanged, but beheaded.

The world will be shocked to hear that the venerable Marshal de Mailly has been butchered by the people.

This Nobleman, after having spent more than half a century in the military service of his country, and acquired the greatest reputation as an officer, saw all his merits rewarded with the highest military honour in the power of his Sovereign to bestow, the Staff of Marshal of France. From the noise and bustle of

the court and of the world, he retired to his country seat at La Roche de Vaux, where, at the age of fourscore, he was preparing, under the shade of his laurels, for the conclusion of a life which had passed without stain or blemish. The mob assembled in his neighbourhood, went in a large body to his chateau, and with vociferation commanded him to come forth. This venerable General, with the same calm firmness with which he had often marched up to a battery, or entered a breach, went forth to the enraged multitude, and asked what was the meaning of their tumultuous meeting. They told him, that, as he was a General, they presumed he was a friend to the Court, and consequently an enemy to the People.-----But, that there should be no room for them to doubt, they presented him with a National Cockade, and desired he would immediately put it in his hat, threatening him at the same time, that his refusal should cost him his life. He smiled when he heard this menace.-----"Good people, said he, you seem to know but little of the character of a soldier, or you would not attempt to move, by terrors, a man, whose profession has taught him to look death in the face, and despise every danger that might threaten his life. I have often braved death in the career of glory, and I will not stoop so low, as to purchase, by a base compliance with a requisition, supported by a menace, the few days or months of life that might yet remain to an old man of fourscore. It is now too late in the day for me to think of changing principles."-----The people, who were in earnest when they threatened his life, hearing his speech, rushed in upon him, and, seizing him, cut off his head.

Some have considered the Duke of Orleans as the immediate cause of all these calamities:-----They do not pretend to say, that his Highness has either commanded or advised the bloody executions that have taken place; but they charge him with having been the cause of the confusion, from which all the dreadful excesses of the people have flowed. Pious have, in consequence, been formed against the life of this Prince; and it is said, that in all probability he would have been dispatched on the 26th of last month at Mousseau, if he had not fortunately received a line from Versailles, warning him that his life was in danger, and advising him to be on his guard.

A people attend in no degree to the National Assembly, but proceed with their own plans, without giving themselves the trouble to think whether they may be relished or condemned by that Assembly. A few days ago printed bills were delivered about the streets, and pasted upon the walls, containing the names of several Counsellors, or Judges of the Parliament of Paris, who were warned not to attend their duty in their respective Courts, if they had any regard for their own personal safety. This is one way of putting an end to law proceedings, and shutting up the Courts of Justice, which seem to be the objects of the distributors of the hand-bills.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

His Excellency the Governor, with the consent of the Council of Appointment, has been pleased to appoint Richard Varick, Esq; Mayor, and Samuel Jones, Esq; Recorder of this city; and Aaron Burr, Esq; Attorney-General of this state.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

We hear, that The ANNIVERSARY SERMON, before "the Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania," will be preached in Christ-church this day, by the Right Rev. Bishop Seabury, of the state of Connecticut. The service will begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

On Wednesday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned sine die. Previous to their adjournment, Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution, viz. That the thanks of this House be presented to the honorable Speaker, for his assiduous, able, and impartial attention to the duties of his station. This was unanimously adopted by the House.

At an election held according to law, on the 5th inst. at the City Court-house, for Trustees of the Mutual Assurance Fire Company, the following gentlemen were chose, viz. Matthew Clarkson, William Craig, John Clement Stocker, John Philips, Isaac Jones, John Woods, Joseph Sims, John Harrison, William Johnston, William Mackenzie, Thomas Ewing, John Kaighn, John Wharton.-----Treasurer, George Emlen.

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmond Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the Judicial Department of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, Esquire, of New York, Chief Justice.
Associate Judges.-----William Cushing, of Massachusetts; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland; John Blair, of Virginia; John Rutledge, of South-Carolina.

For the District of Maine.-----David Sewell, Judge; William Lithgow, Attorney; Henry Dearbourn, Marshal.

New Hampshire.-----John Sullivan, Judge; Samuel Sherburne, jun. Attorney; John Parker, Marshal.

Massachusetts.-----John Lowell, Judge; Christopher Gore, Attorney; Jonathan Jackson, Marshal.

Connecticut.-----Richard Law, Judge; Pierpoint Edwards, Attorney; Philip Bradley, Marshal.

New-York.-----James Duane, Judge; Richard Harrison, Attorney; William S. Smith, Marshal.

New Jersey.-----David Brearley, Judge; Richard Stockton, Attorney; Thomas Lowry, Marshal.

Pennsylvania.-----Francis Hopkinson, Judge; William Lewis, Attorney; Clement Biddle, Marshal.

Delaware.-----Gunning Bedford, Judge; George Read, jun. Attorney; Allan M'Clellan, Marshal.

Maryland.-----Thomas Johnson, Judge; Joseph Potts*, Attorney; Nathaniel Ramley, Marshal.

Virginia.-----Edmund Pendleton, Judge; John Marshall, Attorney; Edward Carrington, Marshal.

South-Carolina.-----Thomas Pinckney, Judge; John Julius Pringle, Attorney; Isaac Huger, Marshal.

Georgia.-----Nathaniel Pendleton, Judge; Matthew M'Callister, Attorney; Robert Forsyth, Marshal.

Kentucky.-----Harry Innes, Judge; George Nicholas, Attorney; Samuel M'Dowell, jun. Marshal.

* Mr. Potts was not acted upon, it being suggested that there was a mistake in the Christian name.

Proceedings of Congress.

House of Representatives of the United States.

MONDAY, September 28, 1789.

The House proceeded to consider the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the seat of government.

Mr. Madison moved a resolution, as a proviso to the bill, that nothing therein contained should be construed to affect the operation of the laws of Pennsylvania within the said district of ten miles square, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Madison moved to strike out of the amendment those words which comprehend within the district such part of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia as is not excepted in the Pennsylvania act of session. The question, on this motion was not carried.

Mr. Gerry then moved to refer the bill with the amendments of the Senate to the next session, and that in the interim, commissioners should be appointed to examine the river Delaware, and to report a proper site for the establishment of the seat of government.

To this motion it was objected that it was not in order, since the question of postponement had been decided in the negative on Saturday. Mr. Gerry defended the motion, as this was a motion for a particular reference, the former for a general one, and therefore the question was a new one.

The Speaker declared it not to be in order.

Mr. Lee moved to strike out the clause providing that the temporary residence should be in New-York. This was not carried.

Mr. Boudinot moved to amend the amendment of the Senate, by annexing to it a clause, providing that the seat of government might be any where on the Delaware within the states of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, or either of them, above Philadelphia and below Howel's ferry. Negatived.

The main question of concurrence was then put, and there appeared, yeas 31.-----nays 24.

TUESDAY, September 29, 1789.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hon. Mr. Jay, with the following communications, viz.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

HIS most Christian Majesty, by a letter dated the 7th of June last, addressed to the President and members of the General Congress of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his son, the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French monarch and nation towards this country, renders every event that may affect his or their posterity interesting to us; and I shall take care to assure him of the sensibility with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loss, so much to be regretted, must have occasioned both to him and to them.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

HAVING yesterday been informed, by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that they had agreed to a recess, to commence this day, and to continue until the first Monday in January next, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that considering how long and laborious this session has been, and the reasons which I presume have produced this resolution, it does not appear to me expedient to recommend any measures to their consideration at present.

G. WASHINGTON.

The business assigned for the present session being finished, the Speaker, pursuant to resolution, adjourned the House to the first Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

Congress of the United States.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

THE CONVENTIONS of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution---

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ART. I. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

ART. II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

ART. III. Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. IV. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VIII. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. X. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. XI. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜLLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Attest,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate.

* * The members of the society for the relief of poor distressed Pilots, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a general meeting, on Monday, October 12, 1789, at the usual place in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

††† The Electors of the county of Montgomery are requested to meet at the house of John Wentz, jun. in Whitpain township, on Thursday, the 8th of October, in order to form a ticket for members of Assembly and Convention, for said county.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Passengers and Servants arriving in this state, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Masters of vessels that may have any passengers or servants on board, that unless they enter such passengers and servants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are subject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every passenger or servant so imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets.

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the City and County of Philadelphia, THAT a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the district of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their elections. The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-house, in Germantown: and the Freemen of the other townships in the said county are to hold their elections at the house now or late of John Barnelly, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year to be chosen according to the directions of the late Act to regulate the General Elections; and the returns to be made as usual. The election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which places the Electors of the city and county are to chuse

Two Persons for Sheriffs,
Two for Coroners,
One Commissioner for the County,
Five Representatives for the City, and
Five Representatives for the County, in General Assembly. And also, in conformity to a Resolve of the General Assembly for the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of September last, at said time and places, the aforesaid Freeholders are to chuse Five Persons for the City, and
Five Persons for the County of Philadelphia aforesaid, to join in Convention for the purpose of reviewing or altering and amending the constitution of this state.

And the Constables of the city and county are required to hold their elections in the respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday, the 10th day of October instant, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said General Election at the State-House aforesaid. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1789

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants-Coffee-house in Second-street, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and bank lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, and on the west side of Water-street from the river Delaware, between Arch and Market-streets in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth north and south 12 feet and odd inches, and extending the same breadth from Front-street to Water-street; bounded on the north with William Standley's messuage and lot, on the south with part of a messuage and lot by a certain writ of partition assigned and allotted to Sarah Harlt, on the east by Water-street, and on the west by Front-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge or sum of £ 1 11 2½. This is the third house above Market-street, and is an excellent stand for public business. Taken in execution as late the estate of Frederick Hagner, deceased, and to be sold by
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

THE creditors of DANIEL JONES, of the township and county of Montgomery, are requested to meet the Assignees, at the house of Christian Dull, lun-keeper, in Gwynedd township, on Seventh day, the 17th inst. in order to receive a dividend which will be then struck on their respective accounts.

JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS, } Assignees.
JOHN HESTON, }

Montgomery county, Tenth Month 3d, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any person stopping the said watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. Thomas Leiper, Tobaccoconft, in Water-street, near Market-street, shall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789.

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was advertised last week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

ON the 5th of July last was found in the custody of a man, who called himself Ezra Halbrook, the following articles, supposed to be stolen, viz. a silver watch, eight silk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flage; one ruffled shirt; two pair of white cotton stockings; two remnants of cambric; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn strait bodied cloth coloured coat, and six pounds ten shillings in cash; one hunting saddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the saddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the same time a black gelding, which was stolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any person applying to the subscriber, in Drummors township, Lancaster county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwise they will be sold shortly after.

August 1789.

MOSES IRWIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norrington township, Montgomery county, in August last, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789.

ROBERT CURRY.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a small bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, irbis well, and of good courage. Said horse belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry township, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, if strayed; if stolen Forty Shillings for the horse, or Five Pounds for horse and thief, if committed to any goal, so as he may be brought to justice, paid by

THOMAS SMITH.

††† The FREEHOLDERS and other
Electors for the county of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the **WIDOW LEISHER'S Tavern**, in Germantown, on **Friday**, the ninth of October next, in order to nominate five suitable persons for members of *Assembly*; likewise five suitable persons for members of *Convention*, for said county; as also one *Commissioner*. It is hoped the freemen will generally turn out, as the nomination proposed to take place on that day may, from all appearances, be the most interesting subject of any that ever came before a free people, particularly your members of *Convention*. It would be well coolly to weigh and consider the subject, and point out from amongst you the most worthy and enlightened characters to perform this duty, it being one of the first ever committed to the charge of men. Sept. 23, 1789.

***†* The Electors of Chester county**
are requested to meet on **FRIDAY**, the 9th of October, at **Well-Chester**, in order to for a ticket form the ensuing election.
September 25, 1789.

Drugs and Medicines,
An entire new assortment,
Imported in the **Apollo**, Captain **Billings**, and the **Pigou**, Captain **Sutton**, from London, by
ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY, in Market street;
WHERE every medicinal article, necessary for the Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and sold in any quantity, on the most reasonable terms.

An Elegant Retirement.
TO BE SOLD,
THAT delightful situated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of **Doctor Thomas Bond**, deceased, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premises are a small but elegant stone house, a large stone kitchen, an ice house, on the best construction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched stone root houses, a stone spring house, stone smoke house, good stone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniences, also a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various sorts, in high condition. For terms of sale, apply to **ALEXANDER WILCOCKS**, Esq; in Arch-street, and **Doctor THOMAS BOND**, in Vine-street, will show the premises. † 6w.

PROCLAMATION.
BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this instant, to me directed, from under the hands and seals of the Honorable **Thomas M'Kean**, Esq; **L. L. D.** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honorable **Jacob Rush**, Esq; Justice of said court—NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the said county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and also that all those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the gaol of the said county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Newtown aforesaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.
JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber, in Charles township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of this instant, a dark brown stone horse, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, somewhat galled on both shoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old last grass. The person who stole the above horse, goes by the name of **Robert Gamble**, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to sandy, and somewhat marked with the small pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of silk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a silk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowsers, two pair of boots and a pair of silver spurs. He also took a saddle almost new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured sweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a silver watch.
He also stole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my house, viz. three fine shirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread stockings, kneebuckles, a case of bleeding lancets, stock and stock buckle, and six dollars in cash. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horse only, paid by
JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up trespassing on the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inst, a stout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be four or five years old last spring, has some saddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitish, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
†
JOHN GROVER.
September 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **MARY WAY**, (widow of James Way) late of West Caln township, in the county of Chester, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against said estate to bring them in for settlement, to
†
JOSHUA WAY,) Executors.
EDWARD VERNON,)
Sept. 30, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Eldad Roberts**, late of Montgomery township and county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for settlement with the subscriber, at the Spring-house.
†
JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.
September 30, 1789.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has some saddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
†
JOHN TEAS.
N. B. She was advertised in the Pennsylvania Mercury some time ago.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by **HALL and SELLERS**, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

William & John Sitgreaves,
Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now selling at their **STORE**, in Front below **Chester-street**, *A very General Assortment of*
WOOLENS and other GOODS,
Suitable to the season—among which are—
BROADCLOTHS, duffels, frizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs, plains, bearskins, fawnoughts, swankins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linseys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, shalloons, bird-eye, lastings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thicksets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, plsth, printed cottons, cotton shawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muslin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, fattins, modes, &c. &c.
Also a neat assortment of plain and fashionable *bofery*, coarse felt hats, pewter assorted, best *seine twine*, powder and shot, Crowley steel, tin plates, window glass, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c.
6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

ON the 14th August last a **SILVER**
WATCH was left with the subscriber, by a person unknown; he has reason to believe that the watch has been stolen; it appears to have been at sea, and from the account the fellow gave of himself he has been, not long since, at Wilmington, where it is supposed he stole it. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, at the White Horse, on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia.
||
ARTHUR RICE.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
HAVING been favored with your suffrages at the last general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the best of my abilities, a continuance of your interest at the next election will confer a further obligation on,
Your much obliged friend
And humble servant,
Philad. August 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
ENCOURAGED by a respectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myself a candidate for the **SHERIFF'S OFFICE** when the present officer's time shall expire; relying on my past conduct and my long residence amongst you to recommend me to your free suffrages, I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewise the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by
Your friend and humble servant,
†
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
District of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the **SHERIFF'S OFFICE**, at the expiration of the present officer's time.—Therefore, your placing me on the return with the present Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged
By your friend and humble servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.
Southwark, August 6, 1789.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
THE favor you have done me at the last general election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, by a respectable number of votes, emboldens me to solicit the continuance of your votes and interests at the ensuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by
Gentlemen,
Your most obliged humble servant,
†
WILLIAM WILL.
Philadelphia, August 1, 1789.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendship, I flatter myself my past conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore request the favor of a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election for the **Coroner's Office**, which (as heretofore) shall be held in grateful remembrance by,
Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble servant,
Sept. 7, 1789. †
JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
AT the last general election I was solicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myself a candidate for the **Coroner's Office**, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to request your votes and interest at the next. Should I be so happy as to meet with your suffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the public friend,
†
PETER JODON.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,
ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldened to solicit your votes and interests at the ensuing election for the office of **Coroner**; if I should be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
†
JAMES PICKERING.
Philad. August 18, 1789.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** in and for the county of Chester.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the respectable freeholders and other electors of this county, induces me to offer myself a candidate for the **SHERIFF'S OFFICE** at the ensuing election, earnestly desiring your votes and interest for the same, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by
Your assured Friend,
†
JESSE MARIS.
Eight Months 11th, 1789.

The ACT for regulating
The Coasting Trade
Is this day published, and to be sold at **WILLIAM PRICHARD'S** Book-store, in Market-street—Price One Shilling.

WINDOW-GLASS.
A large assortment of the cheapest kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; also some of the best sorts (which will be disposed of cheap by the quantity)
FOR SALE, BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street.—A L S O
BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of sheet brass,
German straw-knives,
Dutch scythes of different sizes,
Meylander whetstones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers,
Watch crystals,
Fufee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glasses,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Lephorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple spectacles,
Fine and coarse gunpowder in quarter casks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine brass wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.
6 W.

Imported, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by
JACOB PARKE,
On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass,
Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
SMITH'S anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, fadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, firing and straining webs, staples and plates, curly combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermilion, pumice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.
September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of sale, under the hand of **David Rit-tenhous**, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province (now state) of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill township, Chester county, beginning at a chestnut tree on the south side of the said branch, thence along a line of marked trees east by south 84 perches, to another chestnut tree; thence north by east, crossing said branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence east by south 106 perches to a hickory; thence south-east by east 104 perches to a post; thence south-west 100 perches, to a post; thence south 14 perches, to a post; thence west 160 perches, to a post; thence north-west 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of **Evan Griffiths**, and to be sold by
†
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

MANUFACTURES.
Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard,
Starch and Hair-Powder,
Of the best Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell low for CASH or short CREDIT,
The highest Price given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Mustard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,
CONTINUED, as formerly done by **W. Norton & Co.** and **M. Norton & Co.** who give thirty-two shillings per bushel for good clean Mustard Seed, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by
3 m. **JOHN HAWORTH.**

Salem county, New-Jersey, September 14, 1789.
FOUR DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of **Elfenborough**, in the county of **Salem**, an apprentice lad, named **DAVID HAMMER**, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a cast on one side and then shutting them for a small time, his hair is very black and bushy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fustian short coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowsers, tow and linen shirt and an old hat, he formerly lived high Jacob's-town, with one **John Platt**, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid, by
†
JOHN JAMES.

Durham Furnace to be rented.
THE subscriber will rent **Durham Furnace**, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are six valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the lessee, would rent the **Furnace** low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This **Furnace** would suit a **Forge** Master, to make pigs for his own use and some castings which he might do by two or three months blast, with only the addition of two teams to those he must have for his forge, as there is every year a sufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for so short a blast, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the **Furnace**. †
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Ground-Rents,
WELL secured within the limits of the city, to amount of **Thirty Pounds per annum**, are wanted for the **Pennsylvania Hospital**, apply to
SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.
Ninth month 8th, 1789.